Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph [00014] with the following:

[00014] Another preferred embodiment of this invention consists of a method of making a device for transdermally delivering a pharmacologically active agent. The method comprises providing a member having a plurality of stratum corneum-piercing microprotrusions. An aqueous solution of the pharmacologically active agent is applied to the microprotrusions and then dried to form a dry agent-containing coating thereon. The pharmacologically active agent is sufficiently potent to be pharmaceutically effective in a dose of less than about 1 mg, and preferably less than about 0.25 mg, per application. The pharmacologically active agent must have a water solubility of greater than about 50 mg/ml, preferably greater than about 100 mg/ml, and the coating solution must have a viscosity at 25°C of less than about 500 cp preferably less than about 50 cp, in order to effectively coat the microprotrusions. The composition can be prepared at any temperature as long as the pharmacologically active agent is not rendered inactive due to the conditions. The solution, once coated onto the surfaces of the microprotrusions, provides a pharmaceutically effective amount of the pharmacologically active agent.

Please replace paragraph [00021] with the following:

[00021] The term "pharmacologically active agent" as used herein refers to a non-immunogenic drug or a composition of matter or mixture containing a non-immunogenic drug which is pharmacologically effective when administered in an amount of less than about 1 mg, and preferably less than about 0.25 mg. Thus, the term "pharmacologically active agent" encompasses only very potent drugs that are pharmacologically effective at very low doses and specifically excludes vaccines. Examples of such high potency pharmacologically active agents include, without limitation, leutinizing hormone releasing hormone (LHRH), LHRH analogs (such as goserelin, leuprolide, buserelin, triptorelin, gonadorelin, and napfarelin, menotropins (urofollitropin (follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) and LH)), vasopressin, desmopressin, ~~cortiocotropic~~ adrenocortiocotropic hormone (ACTH), ACTH analogs such as ACTH (1-24), calcitonin, parathyroid hormone (PTH), vasopressin, deamino [Val4, D-Arg8] arginine vasopressin, interferon alpha, interferon beta, interferon gamma, erythropoietin (EPO), granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF), granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF), interleukin-10 (IL-10) and glucagon. It is to be understood that more than one agent may be incorporated into the

agent formulation in the method of this invention, and that the use of the term "pharmacologically active agent" in no way excludes the use of two or more such agents or drugs. The agents can be in various forms, such as free bases, acids, charged or uncharged molecules, components of molecular complexes or nonirritating, pharmacologically acceptable salts. Also, simple derivatives of the agents (such as ethers, esters, amides, etc) which are easily hydrolyzed at body pH, enzymes, etc., can be employed.

Please replace paragraph [00037] with the following:

[00037] Preferred pharmacologically active agents having the properties described above are selected from the group consisting of desmopressin, luteinizing hormone releasing hormone (LHRH) and LHRH analogs (e.g., goserelin, leuprolide, buserelin, triptorelin), parathyroid hormone (PTH), calcitonin, vasopressin, interferon alpha, interferon beta, interferon gamma, menotropins (urofollotropin (follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) and leutinizing hormone (LH)), ~~erythrepoietrin~~ erythropoietin (EPO), GM-CSF, G-CSF, IL-10, growth regulatory factor (GRF), and glucagons.